1	right there.
2	(Applause.)
3	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: His family
4	has been here over a century. He gave this paper
5	His paper gave this story the coverage that it
6	deserved every single day of this truncated
7	advance notice period, and we thank him for it.
8	And Jonathan Lawson from Reclaim the Media
9	(Applause.)
LO	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Thank you
l1	both.
L2	Now, people, a lot of you came from
L3	far away. I know that we have a bunch here from
L4	Portland and Woodburn, all across Oregon.
L5	Oregon, are you here tonight?
16	(Applause.)
17	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: We've got
18	people from Montana, we have people from Idaho,
19	and there'd be a heck of a lot more if they'd
20	been given time to get out here.
21	Now, if we let voices like Frank
22	Blethen's get bought out by voracious media
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1	giants looking to swallow up even more local
2	outlets, voices like yours will be snuffed out
3	forever. This is just what big media wants.
4	Is that when you want?
5	AUDIENCE: No.
6	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Do you want
7	big out of state companies to buy your newspapers
8	and TV stations combined?
9	AUDIENCE: No.
10	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Are you
11	satisfied with the local media here today?
12	AUDIENCE: No.
13	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Do you think
14	even more consolidation is the answer?
15	AUDIENCE: No.
16	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Well, we
17	should listen to you rather than the media
18	lobbyists in Washington who ply our halls every
19	day.
20	(Applause.)
21	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: The law says
22	that we are to serve the public interests, not

the interests of the media giants who seek to profit by using the public airwaves.

(Applause.)

in the real Washington, the other Washington, where people get it, you've suffered too much already from the effects of media consolidation. It seems like a simple concept that public officials represent the public interests, but in Washington that's fuzzy math. We've forgotten that the public airwaves belong to the American people, and you're here tonight because you want to take them back.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: As Commissioner Copps said, you know, we were here. We've held two public meetings already in Seattle. I see a lot of old friends from those meetings here today -- Bill Forums from the Seattle Public Library UW. And I heard some of the most insightful comments I've ever heard anywhere in the country. You folks get it. You

communicate your concern with eloquence, passion.

Now, tonight's meeting, as you know, was scheduled literally at the very last minute It's more than a coincidence allowed by law. that the very same last minute announcement was made at the recent hearing we held in Washington on localism. This pattern points to a conscious effort to minimize turnout and just check the box that these hearings were held. The goal it to let big media have their way and you're just a little speed bump along the way to concentration. Well, I don't see you as a speed bump. see you as an obstacle. I see you as the reason that we are here, the reason that we do our jobs. You represent the people we're supposed to serve.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: I see your interests and your community's needs as the end goal in themselves. Unfortunately, judging from the way this hearing was arranged, it looks like the media conglomerates' agenda is far ahead of yours at the FCC.

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Now, if you see a proposal for more consolidation made quickly after this final hearing, you'll know your input was dismissed, but those of you who made it out here tonight to this great hall and filled this room up are not about to let that happen, and your views need to be accounted for and included in any proposal and any decision that we make.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: You deserve good quality local music on your media. You good news and public affairs and deserve information. I love the music that comes out of Washington state as an amateur musician myself. You have all these great musicians that have had much trouble the years over getting so recently getting their music played on airwaves during times when people are actually Well, Scott Townsend tells us that listening. well Seattle is a huge force in national music consolidation. because of Even the most having successful local artists are

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getting heard on the airwaves. And that's how all those great bands got started here. All the grunge music has changed the way Americans listen to music started right here and got plenty of local radio. But today these great artists, even the ones that are making it nationally, can't even get heard like they used to on local radio.

And minority communities deserve to be portrayed on the evening news in a manner that reflects their many contributions in this community, not underrepresented, not misrepresented, not --

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Women and color should be iust people ο£ owners not consumers or leasers of media outlets. Women over half of the U.S. population. make up Minorities make up about a third, but woman and people of color own broadcast stations at roughly one tenth of their level of representation in the overall population. Something is wrong with that picture.

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Fewer and fewer media companies are getting more and more means of distributing ideas. That means fewer small businesses, fewer women, fewer African-Americans, fewer Latinos, fewer Asian-Americans, fewer Native Americans can use the public airwaves to contribute and to have their own unique voices heard. That's a tragedy, and we've got to turn it around.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Now, as you've heard tonight you have some great elected representatives representing you both here in and back in the other Washington state Cantwell Washington. Senator Maria and Congressman Jay Inslee wrote us to ask that you be given four weeks notice of this event. That auickly ignored of total in act was an insensitivity.

Well, I know your representatives. We just met with them, and I know their dedication to serve your interests. Their request may have been ignored, but they will not be.

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1 (Applause.) 2 COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: My request to 3 give your more notice may have been ignored, but I will not be. 4 5 (Applause.) 6 COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Your 7 community's right to fair notice may have been ignored, but you will not be. 8 9 (Applause.) You're here 10 COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: tonight because you won't let your voices be 11 12 swept under the rug as the FCC does the bidding 13 of the big media conglomerates. Just yesterday at the U.S. Senate, a 14 bipartisan bill was introduced with Senators 15 16 Cantwell, Dorgan, Lott, Obama, Snowe and others, a bipartisan bill that would require the FCC to 17 give 90 days notice for you to comment on any 18 19 proposed media ownership rule changes and to conduct a separate proceeding on localism and 20 diversity with another 90 day comment period. 21

And it requires us, at last, which I've been

calling for for so long, to establish an independent panel on female and minority ownership which reports back to the FCC with recommendations and we have to act on them before we vote on the media ownership rules.

(Applause.)

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COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: You can join in demanding that the FCC complete its localism proceeding before and not after it moves on media ownership, and need to demand that you properly study and support any changes we make with facts this time, not ideology and pre-based It's high time we establish clear and studies. quantifiable public interest obligations to We need to implement changes to broadcasters. expand the number of media outlets owned by women and people of color. And you can join me and your leaders in Congress in demanding that all these policies are implemented before and not after we allow more media consolidation.

Those of you who came out here tonight, made your schedules work for this,

you're the ones who are representing so many people. You have a big responsibility because you're speaking for millions and millions of your fellow citizens across the U.S. who believe that media consolidation has already gone too far.

(Applause.)

Speaking from experience, and I've got plenty. I've been to cities across this country and I've heard from people everywhere. But there was a recent survey done that said that 70 percent of Americans see this as a problem, and by a two-to-one margin they believe newspapers shouldn't own TV stations in the same city.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: What I found interesting, but not surprising about this was it turns out that the same proportion of Republicans and Democrats, conservatives, moderates, and liberals shared these concerns. That's reflected I think in the bipartisan group of panelists and elected officials joining us tonight. What an

amazing bipartisan group we have of elected officials across the spectrum that think we don't need more media consolidation. Letting big media get bigger is not a partisan issue. It goes against the grain of the American spirit.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: Now, conservatives don't like media giants to gain too much power anymore than the liberals do. I think we all feel the same way about it, so there's no reason that you should feel alone. You're in the majority, not just in this room, but all across this great country.

Now, if the majority of the FCC opposes the majority of America in the name of public interest, you will see a willful act of arrogance that deserves to be struck down.

(Applause.)

COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: You'll see a handful of unelected bureaucrats telling you we know what's in your interest better than you know yourself. They'll face a harsh judgment by your

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1	elected representatives on both sides of the
2	aisle in Congress with Washington state leading
3	the way.
4	(Applause.)
5	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: If all else
6	fails and this isn't done right, I want you to
7	know that Congress has special fast track
8	procedures to veto any regulations put out by
9	agencies like the FCC.
10	(Applause.)
11	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: As Senator
12	Cantwell said, back in the 2004 the Senate voted
13	on an overwhelming bipartisan majority to do just
14	that, but it got bottled up in the U.S. House.
15	But it's different in 2007.
16	(Applause.)
17	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: If the FCC
18	sides with the powerful few media companies over
19	the public interest, Congress can quickly veto it
20	and should. Congress can send it to the depths
21	of its history where it belongs.
22	(Applause.)

1	COMMISSIONER ADELSTEIN: And as you
2	heard tonight on those DVDs, it's your elected
3	representatives that are going to lead the
4	charge, so you the people have the last word and
5	here tonight the residents of the Pacific
6	Northwest have the last word.
7	So thanks for coming out. Now let's
8	hear it from you. Thank you so much for being
9	here.
LO	(Applause.)
L1	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Commissioner
12	McDowell.
13	COMMISSIONER McDOWELL: Thank you,
14	Chairman.
15	AUDIENCE: We can't hear you.
16	COMMISSIONER McDOWELL: Well, you
17	didn't have much notice. You've waited long
18	enough to be heard. You didn't come here to
19	listen to me tonight. I want to hear you from
20	you, the great people of the great city of the
21	Seattle, the wonderful panels we've put together.

The longer I talk, the less time it is for you.

So I'm going to ask that my statement be submitted in the record, and I'm going to sit down and listen.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: I'll be brief as well. And I wasn't, I wasn't planning on making very many remarks at all. But I thought that I should respond to a few of the things and little bit of the rhetoric that has been used tonight.

At the Commission the rhetoric is oftentimes easy, but the decision making is much harder. Many of the complaints and concerns that you all have or that the other Commissioners have about some of the media ownership rules really go back to what Congress did when they passed the law in 1996 that changed those media ownership rules.

The concerns you have about radio consolidation that Jonathan Adelstein mentioned are a result of a Congressional change and a law that was passed that said that the ownership caps

should end up being eliminated, and they're not anything that the commission has the authority to end up changing, because when Congress passes a law and tells you to do something, we actually implement that. And if Congress passes a different law, we'll also implement that.

As a part of that law we're also required to conduct a media ownership proceeding and determine whether or not the laws are still necessary and to take into account how the media landscape has changed and how there are new voices out there for people to begin opportunities to get news and information.

And I think just as we have a responsibility to try and listen to you, we do have a responsibility to end up implementing what Congress tells us to do. If Congress tells us to do something different, we'll do that as well.

In the meantime, though, we do have an obligation to complete the proceeding that we have in front of us. We have had a series of hearings throughout the country where we've heard

from lots of folks just like you who are concerned about the media landscape today, and we've done a significant number of studies to try and determine what we should do going forward.

And I think that the -- some of the rhetoric that talks about whether we should be stations owned allowing more VTto be by individuals or radio to be owned by individuals is, is not as reflective of where some of the Commissioners know we're going. I think the most significant rule that's currently being debated is one that was put in place back in the 1970s that said a newspaper is not allowed to own a single broadcast station in any market in the country.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: What that means is that -- The current rule says it doesn't matter if you're talking about New York City, the largest market in the country or the smallest, the newspaper's owners will not be able to own a single radio station.

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1 (Applause.) 2 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Despite the fact 3 that under the current rules without us making 4 any changes whatsoever in those same markets one 5 person can own two TV stations, numerous radio 6 stations, and the cable system. 7 What I'm saying to you is if you don't like those rule -- No. A lot of those were 8 9 actually put in the law that was passed, and it's 10 not actually up to us just to fix it, and so 11 we're not able to end up doing it. And what we 12 are faced with is trying to say how do we make it 13 fair for all the people that are involved. 14 You know, let me say before I get back 15 the issue on newspaper broadcast crossto 16 ownership, let me say -- you're asking why the 17 rush and why no notice? 18 (Applause.) Throughout 19 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: this throughout the process I've been as 20 process,

And it's not just some of it, some --

transparent as I could be.

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1	It includes some of the Commissioners who spoke
2	earlier who understand how to play four corners
3	defense. The I actually proposed in September
4	to all the Commissioners and both Democratic
5	commissioners know this a one-page public
6	notice that announced the dates of the media
7	ownership we would have in on localism in
8	Washington in October. It had the date that we
9	would go forward and have this media ownership
10	hearing in Seattle. It had the date that I would
11	actually put out the rules and it had the date of
12	the open meeting that we would vote on. I put it
13	out in September. And the reason it didn't come
14	out is that the two Democratic Commissioners
15	wouldn't vote.
16	(Unintelligible comments from the
17	audience.)
18	CHAIRMAN MARTIN: No. I'm not done.
19	No, I'm not quite done. I'll sit down in a
20	second, and you'll have your chance tonight.
21	So it's not just When you talk
22	about a process, it's not just any one person's

fault for why that notice wasn't provided. It was -- All the commissioners had that opportunity to make sure that everyone had notice.

That is the truth.

And on the newspaper, on the newspaper-broadcast cross-ownership rules, Frank Blethen has been the most vocal proponent in the country of saying that newspapers -- that the rules should stay in place, current newspapers shouldn't be able to own anything think you have to put that in the else. context of almost every other newspaper publisher in the country is having cutbacks in their newsrooms and they're saying that those are going to continue unless they're able to diversify some of their media coverage, put the cost out over other --

We'll listen closely certainly to Frank Blethen, but we will listen to everyone that comes forward and whatever evidence they end up providing. And we'll also listen to you. I told you I would be brief and let you all have

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the opportunity to talk to us tonight, and so we'll start with the public comments as soon as we finish with the first panel.

(Applause.)

MODERATOR SIGALOS: I think Dr. Emmert from the University has shown up now, so if he would like to come forward and make any opening remarks, we welcome him.

MR. EMMERT: Thank you very much. I apologize for being tardy. And I certainly appreciate the opportunity to make some brief comments to the Commissioners, and I also very much appreciate the fact that you're here in Seattle allowing all of our residents from Seattle and Washington to speak before you on this terribly important issue. And I'll try and be brief as well.

I'm Mark Emmert. I'm the President of the University of Washington. What I am not is I'm not an expert of any of the issues that you are debating tonight when it comes to consolidation of the media, the economics of the

media, whether or not there should be crossownership of different media types. I don't know those things at all.

What I know is education. I've been either а student, а professor, or an administrator in the university system since I was five, I guess. And I know a great deal about running universities and research intensive universities and the kind of dynamics communication processes that are necessary to allow young people and sometimes not so young engage in the kind of educational people to experience that the founders of this nation believed were utterly essential to have а democracy.

(Applause.)

MR. EMMERT: And I know that a university is really premised on two very simple notions: That is the notion that we explore and understand and develop new ways of understanding the world around us and explaining that world, and then we transmit that to the world beyond the

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ivy walls of the institution. Those two simple functions are utterly dependent upon the free flow of ideas, the diversity of opinions that are made available to us, and the capacity to speak truth whenever it arises.

(Applause.)

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MR. EMMERT: Those same principles in my opinion are equally essential to the way we conduct ourselves when it comes to our media. When we think about young people coming to my university who have only had exposure to homogenized news and information, single points of view, very limited exposure to a diversity of opinions and ideas, the probability that those students will be able to challenge and question and raise issues with faculty or fellow students diminishes dramatically; in fact, it falls --

(Applause.)

MR. EMMERT: I have, I have also had the experience of visiting nation states where the free flow of ideas in the media is not allowed. And there are many wonderful bright

incapable of creative thought. They are incapable of questioning authority. They are incapable of asking the kinds of deep questions that are essential to a liberal education and to innovation and to conducting good science and to advance in a society, and certainly incapable of practicing democracy.

So my only caveat, my only point that I really want to make to all of you -- you have a panel of real experts here who know what they're talking about -- is to make sure that whatever we do with our system that governs the media in our nation that it's one that promotes a diversity of views, that promotes a free exchange of ideas, and that avoids in all ways that we can a homogenization of our news and our ideas and the thoughts that come forth to our society and our citizens.

Thank you very much for your time, I appreciate you being here.

(Applause.)

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2 turn it over to Louis Sigalos, who is going to be 3 our moderator for this evening. We'll go through 4 our first panel and then open it up to public 5 comment. 6 On occassion the commissioners may end 7 up -- An individual commissioner may go 8 restroom or go get something to eat or drink. We're going to try to push through to give as 9 10 many people an opportunity as possible to comment 11 So if any one commissioner is gone, tonight. 12 that's the reason why, and they'll be right back. 13 COMMISSIONER COPPS: Mr. Chairman, I 14 just had two requests to enter things into the 15 We have a very good and eloquent record here. 16 letter from Piedmont Rightbauer from 17 Metropolitan King County Counsel, which of course 18 I would like to submit for the record, and an 19 equally eloquent statement from Ellison Floyd, 20 President of Washington State University. 21 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Louis. MODERATOR SIGALOS: 22 Thank you, Mr.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: At this point, we'll

Chairman and commissioners.

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As we move to our first panel decision, I'd like to review the ground rules very briefly. Panelists, each of you will have 5 minutes to make your remarks. I will be strictly enforcing this time limit in order to ensure that we leave as much time as possible for the public comment period. Therefore, when the clock on that stage right there goes to zero, I will thank you and introduce the next speaker.

Members of the audience, please, please listen respectfully to the panelist even if you disagree with the views that they express.

(Applause.)

MODERATOR SIGALOS: We are all well aware that the issues we're discussing today arouse a lot of passion, but for this hearing to run smoothly and be successful, we need to maintain basic decorum and avoid unnecessary interruptions. And I thank you for that.

Participating in this panel are Ray
Heacox, General Manager, King Broadcasting